## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.
SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE FRIENDS OF MR.
FULLER.

will be observed that in every instance where a test vote was required Fuller's friends voted with the administra-tion; and I was informed this even should the alternative be presented, they will go for southern man

House of Representatives still without an organization. Some calculations are being made by Banks' friends that they will be able to elect during the holidays. Enough of Southern members may be found with "bricks in their hats" to secure success to the North.

Major Harris, of New York, takes the post of the late

Miller at the Philadelphia barracks, with the rank

A Lieutenant Colonel of Marines.

Capt. Levy presented his memorial to the President of the United States to-day. The Captain was received by his Excellency with marked kindness,

TEMPLATED WITHDRAWAL OF MR. PULLER-MR.

BRICE AND THE CLERKSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1855. I am named that it is the purpose of Mr. Fuller to withdraw on Monday from the contest for the Speakership, and that another candidate will be put forward by the national American party. Mr. J. W. Brice, of the same party, has not, as reported, withdrawn his pretensions to the Clerkship of the House.

## THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1855.
Mr. Bandart, (dem.) of Miss., defended the platform of and Fuller, incidentally condemning the parties they rep resented, and advocating Richardson's peculiar fitnes

was adopted, limiting the time fluring which any mem-ber may continuously occupy the floor, to ten minutes each, until a Speaker is chosen. [The parliamentary law

to elect a Speaker by plurality—following the precedent of 1849—and regarding this as the only practical means forganization.

Mr. Pissirs, (dem.) of Mo., moved to lay the resolution

of Mr. Stanton on the table.

The roll was called, and the resolution was tabled by

Mr Sare, (black rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution that after to day the House shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M., antil the election of Speaker be effected. Rejected by

Mr. PERRY, (black rep.) of Me., said that the House had decided to day not to elect a Speaker by plurality; therefore he offered a resolution that after to-day no de-

fore that time.

Mr. Botock (dem.) of Va., suggested that, acting unless ordinary parliamentary law, a majority might rescind the resolution, and then, proceeding to ballot, an audue advantage might be taken.

Mr. Kent-it would be base and in amous to do so.

Mr. Sauswan (black rep.,) of Ohio, maintained that the first business to be done was to elect a Speaker, and the lance could not reactions that duty.

House could not postpone that duty.

The House refused, by a majority of ten, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Keitt's amendment was rejected, and the con ration of Mr. Perry's resolution postponed until Monday

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Personal Standing and Public Conduct-The S. -Banks Ri ing like Yeast-A Sure Solution of the Problem Proposet.—Ex-Gov. Baker of New Hampshire.
The proceedings in the case of Brevet Lieutenant Col.

Mentgomery, tried, convicted and sentenced by court martial, which I had the pleasure of furnish you for publication in the HERALD in advance of all the other papers, will attract a large share of public attention. This session of Congress will be consumed principally by discussions of the slavery question. The subject already thrusts its bead into the House, and de mands to be heard even before a Speaker is elected. Gov. Reeder is the hinge on which many of the speeches will swing. No circumstance having a bearing on his will swing. No circumstance having a bearing on his official integrity will eacape the vigilance of his adversaries. Major Monigomery, the commanding officer at Fort Riley, in Kansas, became associated with Gov. Reeder in some associations in the public lands. A large tract was exceed out of the military reservation, which had been made around the fort for a town. Monigomery gave his official consent and sanation to this. He and Gov. Reeder were both pecuniarily interested in it. Moreover, he was industed to exempt from the reserve a nice title patch of eighty acres, for the exclusive benefit of Gov. Reeder and to do some other like paragonal flows for others. other like personal favors for others. So much kindness to his friends was proof of remarkable amiability, and in some cases aminbility has been held sufficient to cover a multitude of sins. But it seems that some other qualifi cations are deemed requisite for a military officer. It is thought that a military coat fits better when it buttons over an bonest heart as well as a brave one; so Montgo mery is stripped of his uniform and sent forth covered with disgrace instead of the glory which fills the dreams

I do not see how any one can blame the administration for sit this. The unrelenting rigor with which it has dealt with the other who violated his important teast is commendable. It is well, too, that the President exhibited no howels of compassion in this case, but approved the centence. Who can say he has not acted right?

the centeries. Who can say he has not acted right?
The case of Montgomery—now that he has been deprived of his Rieret Lieutenant Colonsley, he will excuse me from making the interminable prefix any longer—the are of Montgomery is not very important in itself, except to the conformed man, and as an example. But his case involves the fair fame of flow. Reeder, and is undoubtedly regarded by the annihilatration as throwing

doubtedly regarded by the annotal strated as throwing over it a cloud which cannot be removed.

It appears to me that the position of the administration towards Cov. Reeder is seriously weakened by the long deay which intervened between the publicity of his speculations and his jectiment from office; and by the fact that General Davis, the Secretary of War, in his Mariships speech frankly and boldly avowed that Governor Reeder would be removed on occount of his Governor Reeder would be removed on occount of his course on the slavery question. His was to be removed to his land speculations, why not say so? No one will suppose that General Davis alleged any other than the tire reason, the potent one, which had already made the removal of Governor Reeder a certain event.

The fact, however, that the government has not been consistent in its course will not justify Gov. Reeder in his speculations. I do not believe that he deliberately intended to prostitute his official power and influence to the purposes of private pecuniary gain. His requalition at honce makes it difficult to believe this, i have spent much time in Easton; I have heard many persons, of all political parties, discuss the character of Anders H. Peeder, and every one that I even heard speak of him apole in his favor. He was considered a stread, many-making man, but at the same time honest and apright. The people in Faston was generally proud of him, and seemed to entertain the very highest respect for him. I say, therefore, that it is difficult for me to believe that he intended to do any acts, while dovecnor of Kanesa, which would not bear the strictest exactiny. He prohibity adopted the low standard which has been for common with public officeers, a leasure when would not bear the strictest exactiny. He prohibity adopted the low standard which has been for common with public officeers a leasure of childs responsibility, which permits the mixing up of public and private interests until they become too intrincately headed to admit of their easy or c

creating from Dominico Trouble with France and Eng-

The spirit which characterises every act of Lord Palerston's dealings with the United States when foiled in any of his schemes of ambition, is again made evident in his contemplated butchery of the Dominican government and people. In the course of the last two or three week I have heard it more than once intimated that England, through her representative, had threatened the Dominican Precident with ner displeasure for what she was pleased to term a violation of confidence, in forwarding to the United States government copies of the confidential protest which was sent to him, jointly with France, against the formation of any treaty with the Units States. This threat was made known to me by a gentle man who had it direct from a diplomatic personage in this city; but as I could find nothing to support it by any from our consul at St. Domingo, the matter was allowed to drop, I have now before me a letter which was received this morning from an American trader in St. Domingo, and which shows that the publication in the HERALD, some months since, of the British and French delonacy in St. Itomin-go, by which the United States was prevented from en-tering into treaty terms with that Power, has aroused the malice of the English and French ministers at the Dothe malice of the English and French ministers it can be ministern court to the person of its President, Santons; and that a revolution by Hayt! is resolved upon by way of retaliation, and for the double purpose of unscating the

present governing power. although wholly of a private character, I am allowed its possession but for a few minutes. The writer states that open the appearance in the New York Herald of the correspondence above alluded to, the Ministers of France and England at once walted upon his Excellency the Pre-sident, and charged him with faithlessness in his deal-

and England at once waited upon his Excellency the Precident, and charged him with faithlessness in his dealings with their respective governments, and that
his conduct had proven him an enemy to the
two protecting Powers—namely, Eegland and
Prance. Explanations were attempted, but in vain, and
the insulted diplomats left, breathing revenge. As it was
supposed that the American government would be apt to
reply to such a piece of discovered villary towards her
interests and the person of her representative, Scitish
and French vessels of war were concreted to St. Domingo
for further interference, if necessary, and have remained
there ever since, waiting further orders.

Towards the latter part of November it was understood
that despatches had been received by the English Minister fam, his government, and this functionary lost no
time activulating the report that England and France
had wifurtawn their protecting power from over St. Domingo, and that the Emperor of Hayti, Sculonque, in any
incursion that he might make, would meet with no resistance at their hands. This him was sufficient, the
Dominiona President commenced preparations for the attack true invited; and although no assault has yet been
made, it is anticipated that the strugge will be a desperate one when once commenced.

It would seem incredible that a government of such
four pretentions as Great Britain assumes to in her dealings with the world, could, as in the present case, to
gratify a mean revenue, de that which barnarism itself
would shrink from performing. It will not do to say that
lengthed has not advised the step about to be taken by
Soulouque. That semi-savage has thus long been kept in
his hole solely by fear of England and France, and now that
those Fowers have removed the former barriers to his
bloody designs upon a peaceful and well disposed neighboring Power, the monster is preparing to rush upon his
prey with a shout of triumph, in the cay of externminaties. To in part confirm this charge against Great Britain, i

and no other administration but this would quietly repose under. The order is there, from the from the pen of Lord Clarendon, with his signature attached to it, instructing his agents to use illegal and anti-friendly means to stop the growth of power of the United States on and about American soil! And now finding that difficulties to the carrying out of his designs have unexpectedly asisen, the protecting power of Great Britain, in the case of St. Domingo, is withdrawn, and the counter order is given for an induscriminate alsughter of an unoffending people. Without wishing to reflect upon the only agent the United States has at precent in St. Domingo, yet it is generally known that in many particulars he is unfitted for the post, which just now should be represented by talent and industry. I can't learn that the government has anything material from him on the above subject.

It is gratifying to see that the Legislature of Texas has apoken, by resolution, in a most decisive tone and becoming spirit, upon the outrages as above related, of England and France, in their dealings with the United States. Congress will certainly call for particulars at an early day.

Retired Cocked Hats—Affairs in the House—Parker H.
French—Hop at Willard's, dc., dc.
The memorial of Capt. Levy, presented to the Senate
yesterday by Mr. Crittenden, and the resolution offered minate slaughter of two hunared and one of their brothers in arms. All those that I have seen and consomething whereby the disgrace which the late Board has heaped upon them may be removed—these men, I say, challenge investigation. That the navy needed reform, and has needed it for a long time, no one questions. There are men in the navy who ought to have been shelved years ago—old, decripd, dufurn men; but this wholesale saughter cannot be justified; it is unconstitutional. No record was kept of the charges or of the testimory; and I am informed that the Senate will not take ex parte testimeny; they will require something tangible—something positive. Secret investigation is inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions; and those fifteen immaculate inquisitors will haug their heads in shame when the whole truth comes to light.

Mr. McMellen, who represents a portion of the chivalry of Virginis—the F. F. V.—mader rather sectional speech this morning, in which he took eccasion to inform the members of the House, very pathetically, and with a feeling almost akin to rashness, that he would not give a fig for the Urion if the Miscouri compromise was restored or the Fugitive Slave law repealed. This causes some little merriment, which exceedingly annoyed the chivalrous son of Virginis.

Mr. Zolikoffer, of Teunessee, in a few remarks which he submitted to the House, took or assion to administer, in a friendly manner as he said, to Messers. Seward, Greeley and Webb, a casingation which he hoped would prove beneficial to those gentlemen; and it renains to be seen whether they will pront by it. It is evident that these men are eyesores to the members of the House; and if Mr. Banks would suggest to them to make a pilgrimage to New York and Albany, my word for it an organisation might easily be effected.

But one ballot was taken to-day, and the result was by no means flattering. If they do not elect a Speaker either to-morrow or Saturday, God only knows when they will. I had supposed that the plurality vote could be carried, but judging from the vone are temper of the members to-day, such a thoig is out of the questi

ple is sixty thousand; and that he had been assured, by those who were well acquainted with the affairs in that wenty-five thousand inhabitants.

ed by the administration, has blown over, and everything remains quiet, and order had been restored. If the Presi-

country has been saved from the excitement incident to such a processing.

The reports of the proceedings will show you who are reasking for Banesmbe. When this wranging will cease it is difficult to telt. Members feel called upon to define their position, and in some cases are compelled to "show their hands." The debate for the last three days has been mostly confined to the "ninger question," in which Southern men participated largely. A wast doal of this souden and warm attachment to the interests of the South may be genotice, but I doubt whether it will last it ager than the present centrest. The slavery question is and I am feartul will be the disturbing element in the Congress, and prevents the congrimentation of parties lien. Quitman's proposition Seemed to meet the approbation of the interesting be proposition from the depart of the interesting be debate on all these outside questions which are lugged in throughout each succeeding day, teen. Quitman's resolution units the debate to fifteen minutes, which would, in effect, contine members to the legitimate question before them. He said he did not wish the options which he had listened to from Southern men on the floor of the House to be regarded as the sentiments of the Southern people; and when the proper time should arrive, he desired to discuss the all absorbing question of slavery; and he hoped members would leave it until an organization should be effected. General Quitman is a pleasant speaker, and made a very favorable impression. He does not took at all like that face and impetuous man which he has been represented to be. Its will make his mark, else I am greatly mistaken in the man, before the country than the condition of the Misser and the summer of the interty-fourth Congress expires.

Bovell Cobb, of Georgia, made a set speech to-day, in which he teck occasion to donounce the Know Nodhingarty in severe and impetuous man which he has been represented to be two profound attentionly all parties. He paid high encommuns to the present administrat

WARRINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855. WARLINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.
Report of the Naval Board—Conference Between the President and Certain Members of the Senate in Relation to &—The Report Likely to be Kicked Over—Commodore Semantic From Mortification at the Ungrateful Manner in which he has been Treated—Commodore Vanterliff Expected at Washington with his New Yearl—Congress Thinning of its Business Members.

A conference of some hours' duration was had to-day between the Pravilent and certain members of his week.

between the President and certain members of the Senate, on the subject of complaints, now becoming general, against the decision of the late Naval Board of Examiners. The President, in giving his approvel to the report of the Board, believed himself acting in accordance with the wishes of Congress, who intended by the act that the direct power and responsibility should rest wholly with the Examining Committee. Viewed in this light, his concurrence with the action of the Board was freely given, and it was not until the press throughout the country took the matter in hand, and pointed out inclances of grievous errongs that had been committed, that the subject received from him further attention. After making some few changes in favor of Commodore Stewart, Maury, and others, it was thought advisable by himself and Secretary Dobbin to sobnit the matter, just as it was, to the Senate. To the very many appeals of late made to the President and Secretary, by those who have felt themselves aggreered by the decision of the Board, the

This hint, as you see, is now being acted upon, and from the interest which many of the cases have attached to

them, and a general desire of the Senate to sustain the well-carned reputation of our little mayr, the inference is plain that the committee's report will not meet with the sanction of the Senate.

The present indisposition of Commodore Stewart is chargeable—so his friends assert—to the ingratitude which, in his old days, he has received from his country; but here a distinction should be made between a country who venerates his name, and applands his deeds, and a faction invested with inquisitorial power. The Herath will render a service to the navy by requesting such officers as wish their cases examined into, and coming under the decision of the late Board of Examiners, to have the same prepared forthwith, and presented to the Senate in the form of a petition. There should be no delay in the matter, as it is understood that early action upon the subject will be had by the Senate.

It is reported here that Commodore Vanderbilt, with his new steamer, will shortly visit Washington. It is the Commodore's intention, in the exhibition of his magnificent ship, to prove to Corgress and the government what private enterprise is sometimes capable of doing. I am assured, by my informant—a near relative of the Commodore—that not one cent is owing on his vessel, and further, that there is no insurance upon her whatever. Bis other steamers are equally free, and the loss of their of them, should it ever occur, would be felt by him alone.

The delay of Congress in organizing is having the effect of forcing to their homes hundreds who were here at the early part of the month, with a view to business. Today I counted no less than thirty trunks and bags on the floor in one hotel, ready for the baggage master and the North.

Superintendent of Public Printing, dc., dc.
It was understood last evening that a press would be made to-day to carry the election of Mr. Banks, and many percons assembled in the lobbies and galleries to see how the thing would be done. The fusion leaders, however, are not yet ready to make the asseult, and their tions and sections, each and all, enter into a defining of their positions. This debate, too, is likely to continue may offer an opportunity to secure Mr. Banks' election.

A sharp lookout will be kept upon the absentees, and it is not unlikely that the hilarities common to Christons helidays may be turned to a practical account. Such I believe to be the present calculation of many members. the ensuing week, the Northern section will be upon the lookout, resting at all times upon their arms, and ready at any moment for the assault, should a single sentinel of the enemy be found sleeping at his post.

In my despatch of the 19th, I mentioned a report that deeperal Garland, now in command of the 9th military division, would have charges preserved against him by the Prevident of the United States for a neglect of duty. I have since inquired into the matter, at headquarters, where, if any such charges had been preferred or were contemplated, it would certainly be known, and these inquiries have fully satisfied me that my informant in the first instance was grossly in error—although he spoke as if in possession of facts confirming all he told me. I am assured that the President contemplates no such charges, but regards General Garland as one of the most gallant, efficient and exemplary officers in the service he has for many years adorned. I take pleasure in saying thus much in vindication of a worthy officer who is now absent on outy, and upon whose high reputation I would not willingly inflict an injury.

The new Minister from Nicatagus, Colonel Parker H.

much in vindication of a worthy officer who is now absent on duty, and upon whose high reputation I would not willingly inflict an injury.

The new Minister from Nicaragus, Colonel Parker H. French, is destined to occups a prominent position in the interests and sympathies of the American people. He is here the representative of a government favorable to the extension of the Angio-American race, and through him will our people be able to avail themetives of all the advantages of the rich mineral and agricultural resources of Central America. Hearn, too, that the most liberal arrangements sue being made by Col. French to sid in emigration to Nicaragus—Lor which has been been been such as the surface of the rich and larges on the Tith inst., but when he will present his covernatiate to our government is not known. As I tis-graphed you, Mr. Eurodeta retires voluntarily from the pret he in filled so long, and leaves the field clear to the new diplomat.

THE NAVAL RETTRING BOARD.

IN SENATE, DECEMBER 19, 1855.

Mr. BRODINAD presented the petition of Peter Wager,
Jr., late a master in the United States navy, remonstrating against the action of the Naval Board, appointed under the act of February 28, 1855; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affaira.

Mr. CHITERISES. — "Telliant, I rise to present the memorial of Uriah P. Lovy, late capitain to the navy of the United States, complaining of the illegal action in his case of the late Board of Naval Officers, whereby he has been stricken from the rolls, and praying Congress to pass a law annulling, as to him, the raport and in flag of the board, and restoring him to his former place in the navy; praying also the Senate, in the meanine, to suspass as warmining, as to min, the raport and unling of the board, and restoring him to his former place in the navy; praying also the Senate, in the meantime, to sus-pend sction on the nomination, if any should be made, of any person to fill the place he held. I mave that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and I hope they will think it worthy of a very careful perusal and examination. It is a paper drawn up with great ability. The terms and purposes of the act of Corgress are very carefully scrutinized and ascertained, for the purpose of showing that this case does not come within the scope of the legislation designed by the passage of that law. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mairs. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee —I offer the following resolu

cel his.

If there be no objection, i should like to have this resolution considered now.

Mr. Bhoustan.—I would suggest to my friend from Tennessee, as the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs (Mr. Mallery) is absent, the propriety of suffering this resolution to lie over until to morrow or the next day, as he is expected here from day teday.

Mr. Johns, of Tennessee.—If the Senator objects to the resolution, it must he over as a matter of ourse.

Mr. Encouran.—The Chairman of the Committee on Natal Affairs reported the bid under which this board held its resolutions, and I think it is due to him that all steps taken in the Senate in reference to it should be in his presence.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—I have no disposition to press
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee—I have no disposition to press
the resolution now, but I desire to have this information
at the proper time. I am willing that it shall lie over the
the mesent.

at the proper time. I am willing that it shall lie over for the present.

Mr. CLATON—It appears to me that the exam'nation to which this resolution must lead as well as that to which the memorial presented by my friend from Kenticky must lead, sught to be conducted in the executive sessions of the Senate. Henorable gentlemen, who will reflect for a memorial how deep this investigation must consern those who have been the subjects of the report of the Navis Board, will see the peculiar propriety of having she whole matter first considered in executive session. I do not venture to make any remark which can by possibility hurt the feelings of any officer who haven under the consideration of this beard, and I feel consider that the remains it they should austain the action of the beard, will desire to do it in such a way as will be issue officiery to those who have been dropped from the naval list. I can very well understand that if all the information that is in the possession of the department is to be presented here in public session, in pursuances of the remoistion of my henorable friend from Immesses, great injury will be done to many persons whose condust has been the subject of consideration in this board. I say no more than merely to throw out this idea.

Mr. Bernatt-Mr. Preselent, I agree entirely with what

whose conduct has been the subject of convideration in this board. I say no more than merely to throw out this lides.

Mr. Betram- Mr. President, I agree entirely with what has been said by the honerable "endoor from Delaware. I have some constituents who complain of the conduct of this board, and I have reserved what I mended to say upon that subject for the deliberation of the Senate in executive seasion, because in that relation to the President we are his advisers, and I should deplore to have this subject assume the shape of a matter of popular discussion. I am perfectly willing to give it a fair can ideration, both as it regards the sound teat has procumed upon these gentlemen, retiring or forboughing them, and as regards the justice of the centence of those who have been dismissed. But I do thour—I give it amy seggestion, morely—that all these questions should be received for executive seasion. I have commutated to me now the cases of three gentlemen from South Carolina, and I shall reserve them for executive seasion, he laving that to be the true course.

Mr. Johns, of Tennessee—Mr. President, I should certainly be inclined very much to deter to the opinions of my friends, the senator from lesiance and the Senator from South Carolina, but I am unable to arrive at the conclusion which they have anneanced, I do not proper, however, to delate this quession. I thin it is not in order to do so. It is not before the Senator. The resolution goes over, as a matter of course, under the raise objection liaving been made to be accessed to this thick, to demonstrate, to the action action of some gentlemen, that we cannot, in justice to roany grutienes who are interested in this embject, do otherwise than give them a fair heaving before the country. I am time of secret sessions. One objection which I have to the action of this heaving the form in the country. I am time of secret sessions. One objection which I have to the action of this heaving the first and appears to the section of this heaving the first and appea

feeling I have; but it is not in order to discuss the matter now. Let it go over.

Mr. Bat, of Tenn.—I have had in my hands for several days a memorial of the nature of the one presented by the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden). I have delayed presenting it for the reason that I supposed it probable that a matter of so much importance as the mannerin which the requirement of the law of the last Congress upon this subject had been carried into execution by the Executive, would be made the subject of some remarks in the message of the President of the United States, which we cannot expect until the House of Representatives shall be duly organized and the President notified of that fact. I think it not welfiely that the President may lay such views before both House of Congress on that subject as may prevent some, if not all, the examinations which may be proposed by individual members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives; and I should be opposed to discussing this subject at large, at all events, or going into any investigation on the part of the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which I am a member, and to which some of these memorials are addressed, until we shall hear from the Executive upon the subject. Then, my opinion is, the Senate will find themselves under obligation to pursue such course as they may think expedient in regard to the redress which may seem to be due to the late efficers of the navy who conceive they have been injured; and, if that course requires public discussion, I think there is nothing in the mature of the proceedings or of the subject which ought to prevent it. But, if the nature of the redress be not of that character, or if the Senate shall be of opinion, in Executive season, after consultation, that there is no redress required on the part of anybody, then it will be prevented there will be no necessity for public discussion, but if there should be I can see no other means of arriving at it than by open discussion in the Senate as whe last in the House. If,

The Arctic Expedition.
We publish below the letter of the British Minister to The Minister's letter expresses the high sense in which

ble conduct of the Doctor and his associates, and the pleasure it gave them to hear of their safe return:

Washington, Dec. 8, 1856.
Sin.—Her Majesty's government have lately been apprised of the safe return of the expedition under your command to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. They have also been informed of the safe return of the expedition under your command. They have also been informed of the safe return of the exerching squadron under Captain Hartstein. This intelligence has afforded sincere pleasure to her Majesty's sovernment, and I have now the hence, in their name, to offer their cordial congratulations to you, sir, and to convey to you, and to request you to command, can to the officers and crews who, under your command, on nobly attempted to afford to Sir John Franklin and the fliers and crews of her Majesty's ships employed on the Arctic expedition the assurance of the sincere gratitude of the British government and people for their generous exertions. I have the honor to be, sir your must obedient and hundle servant, JOHN F. CRAMPION.

To Dr. Kann, United status Navy.

Pentamental, Dec. 11, 1856.

Sin.—Lum highly honored by the letter you have addressed to regard the efforts of the expedition lately under my command to afford assistance to Sir John Franklin and his associates. I shall not fall to communicate it to the surviving officers and men of the party; and I pray you, in their bebalf as well as my own, to convey to her Britanic Majesty's government our very grateful acknow edgments for this mark of their tayoning regard. I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient, faith'ul servant.

Binister Plenipotentiary, &c. &c.

Court of General Measions.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL SPRAGUE FOR THE MURDER OF MARGARETTA FURTY—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY,
Before Recorder Smith.

FORM BAY.

The Recorder came into Court at half-past nines o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment the night before. The jury, who had been locked up all night, were called to their seats. The prisoner was brought in, and at this time there were in Court the prisoner's father.

Let rafts without orders from me until every passenger was as for Captain Holhrook and Captain James, two of the passengers, I am indebted for much assistance. They kindly office at their everyees as as on as the ship struck, and worked till the last to assist in whatever was to be done.

I have been particular in giving you a full account of the accident, I shall address you by every opportunity, and at this time there were in Court the prisoner's father obedient servant. and brother, and a few friends who had been on the watch all night for a verdict. The Recorder said, fraid and at this time there were in Court the prisoner's father 

The Recorder said—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman.—We have not, sir.

Recorder—Is there any probability that you can agree?

Foremas—Not the least probability.

Recorder—Gentlemen of the Jury, you are discharged.

We understood that the jury had been debating and baileting all eight, and, on their last ballet, stead four for manshaughter in the third degree, and eight for the fourth degree, and here they stopped their deliberations.

THE CAPL OF THOMAS CARLIN, DEPUTY SHERIFF, CONVICTED FOR MALPERSANCE FOR MEDITAGE OF THE STATES.

judgment against his client, upon the ground that the effence charged in the indictment, even it true, was no violation of law.

It will be remembered that the case against Mr. Carlin was this —As Deputy Fheriff he was sent to serve a writ of replevin and take possession of a horse. Mr. Carlin served the writ, and white the ostier was bringing the horse out of the stable Mr. Carlin was engaged in conversation with a gentleman in the stable, and while so engaged some one jumped on the horse and ramsway with him. Hence suit is brought against Mr. Carlin ter stablescence in office in allowing the horse to be thus stolen from him, and upon this charge he was convicted.

Mr. Clinton argued this point at considerable length, quoting various authorities to sustain his views of the law. was this -As Deputy Sheriff he was sent to serve a writ

law.

lir. Whiting appeared in behalf of the District Attorney,

itr. was a supplement of arrest judgment. He said the

onceed his argument by moving that he court proceed to perform its last duty in the case, and now pass sen-tence upon the convicted. The Recorder said he would not pass sentence now. Mr. Whiting said he had another motion to make. Mr. Carlin was left to come and go as he pleased. He moved that Mr. Carlin he put moder bonds to appear. Mr. Carlin was thun put under \$500 boil. If necessary, Mr. Carlin was thun put under \$500 boil.

The Recorder reserved his decision.

THE MARTRA WASRINGTON CASE—DISCHARGE OF ALL THE DEPENDANTS. In the case of Commings, Cole, Klessne and others, addeded in the Martha Washington case, the motion to mash the indictment came up yesterday, before the

The listrict Attorney being sent for and requested to cover into Court, sent word back that he had examined the case, and emulsion with Br. Fairbanks and Mr. Busterd, counsel for the defence, and with the parties intered for the prosecution, and from such consultation, and in consideration of the death of sidney C. Burton, the principal witness for the prosecution, he had designed not to oppose the motion is quash the indictment. An order was thus, issued by the Court discharging all the parties from their ball.

The Court then, after passing sentences in petty cases, adjourned.

PRICERIONS.

Tresent—Judges Oakley, Duer, Campbell and Hoffman,
Fig. 22—Rockwell'vs. Hartford Fire Incurance Compar.

The problem of Mexico vs. Arangott-The three orders for the legal of Mexico vs. Arangott-The three orders firmed, without costs.

It is vs. Lawrence-Order affirmed: defendant has therety to proscute the undertaking if he deem it at

Irvin vs. Lawrence—Order affirmed; defendant has therety to prosecute the undertaking if he deem it ad-visable. Naylor vs. Glasier—Judgment to be settled. Beamet vs. Van Pryckel—Order reversed and report af-tended without costs to either party pietght vs. Leavenworth—Judgment affirmed with

of verdict.

The General Mutual Insurance Company vs. Begson—
Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cless who vs. Hease—Judgment affirmed.

Burlon vs. Prayer—Judgment for delegation.

The Loss of the Crescent City.

LETTER PROM CAPTAIN GRAY TO MR. M. O. ROBERTS.

NAMEAU, N. P., Dec. 13, 1855.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., President U. S. M. Steamship Com-

The Seven Million Dollar Case. REPUBLIC OF MEXICO VS. PRANCISCO

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM R OF SPECIAL TERM REDUCING THE A OF SECURITY APPENDED. per, 22.-- In this case the Court at general term de

eided the following points:—

1. That the government of Mexico has a right to sue in our Courts on the same feeding as a foreign corporation. 2. That the provisions of the Code relative to arrest extend to all cases where money is rescived in a fiduciary expacity, and that the Court will not set saids an order

expectly, and that the Court will not set aside an order of that character, unless it appears beyond question that there is no ground for the action—it being the province of the jury to decide upon the facts.

3. That an undertaking executed by a Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of his government as the foundation of such an order, creates an honorary obligation upon the government, and is sufficient.

4. That this Court cannot compel a Minister Plenipotentiary to show the authority under which he brings an action in our courts.

5. That this Court may at all times exercise acound discretion as to the amount of security to be given by the delendant, and need not compel him to give security for the whole smount claimed, but may, in clay of the facts of the case, fix such security at a less sum.

In accordance with the above railing upon the legal points of the case, fix such security at a less sum.

In accordance with the above railing upon the legal points of the case, fix such security at a less sum.

In accordance with the above railing upon the legal so of ladge. Hoffman reducing the defendant's security from he also affirmed.

The case was argued by Daniel Lord. Eq., for plaintiff, and by John Anthon, Eq., and Win. II Anthon, Eq., and Win. II Anthon.

The Case of the Chief of Police Before the

Police Commissioners, Sefere the Mayor and Recorder. This care, which was set'down for trial yesterday, was djourned in consequence of the absence of several of the

elineanes. Meerrs. Briggs and Branch were both in at endance, and had all, or a majority, of their witnesses tendy, but Mr. Stuyvesant, who was one of the members of the Legislative Police Committee, and who has a sepa-rate complaint against the Chief, was not prepared to go on with the trial. Mr. Branch disclaimed all connection with bim. We have not, said be connected correlates

please. Mr. Brady, who appeared for the Chief... Who do you

can by ve?

Mr. Branch...We, the people

Mr. Brany...Well, the people are very respectable, a front.

Mr. Stuyvesont asked for a postponement, as there were three or four of his witnesses who were not present, and he was not ready to proceed.

Mr. Hout, who appeared with Mr. Stuyvesont against he Chief, desired to how if the Court would not lesse

The Recorder said he did not think they had the power to do so.

Mr. Brady said if the case was not to proceed to-day, then he should like to know it, as he had other matters to engage his attention. He desired—and it was the wish of his chent, Mr. Matsell—to give his acquers every opportunity of presenting and excataling their charges.

Mr. Rusvecant said that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Natsell, it was his opinion, if he were guilty of the charge brought squises him, he should be removed; and if innovent, he should be honorably acquitted.

Mr. Branch—I desire it to be distinctly underwhood that we are not associated with Mr. Stuyreauxt.

The Brancher—We shall adjourn this case till Saturday text, at 3 o'clock.

And so the case was adjourned till the time specified.

PRIZE FIGHT—We learn that a prize fight, for 1000 a side, took place yeaterday near biland Pond, Canada, between John Moneghan and James Hart, both recently of this city. The parties have been in training several weeks, and the sporting men of this city are most of them persons; it is easily event to see the stair. Mone two hundred persons, it is easily event to see the stair. Moneghan is reported to have been the victor, having "used up" his opponent in seventeen regards.—However, Coulded.

Den 10.